

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA
WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 1982

To whom it may concern;

I am very pleased to be able to send you this press kit. It contains materials which have been designed to provide assistance to you in your coverage of the 1982 centennial celebration of the beginning of diplomatic relations between the United States and Korea.

Many observances of this centennial are scheduled both in the United States and in Korea. It is likely that such an observance will take place in your coverage area. Please feel free to use the materials contained in this press kit in any way you see fit. Should you need additional information, please contact the Korean Information Service in Washington D.C. whose address and telephone numbers are given in this kit.

Koreans are pleased and proud that the year 1982 has been set aside as the 'year of friendship' between our two countries. As you peruse the pages of this press kit, I am sure you will be as impressed as I am with the variety of experiences which our two countries and peoples have shared in the past hundred years. We Koreans, I can assure you, look forward to another hundred years of trust and friendship between our two nations.



Byong Hion Lew
Ambassador



A Statement by President Chun Doo Hwan on the Centennial of Korean-American Relations

May 22, 1982 is a very significant date since it marks the 100th anniversary of the building of a bridge of friendship between Korea and the United States. In greeting this felicitous day, I proudly look back on the record of friendship that has deepened and been extended over a century.

In signing a treaty of amity and commerce a century ago, both Korea and America expressed a firm determination to establish ties of eternal friendship and good will. This resolution has been translated into rewarding results.

Our two nations, united in a community of destiny as passengers on the same boat bound for a common destination, have helped and cared for each other, working together in peace and peril. In the Korean and Vietnamese Wars in particular, youths from both countries shed their blood, fighting side by side against common enemies. Our two nations have thus built not merely friendship but the strong ties of a blood alliance.

Although our two countries are separated by an ocean, we are very close in political, economic, cultural and security terms.



Even though we speak different languages, we have succeeded in minimizing communication difficulties. Although we may have different skin colors, our spirits are akin..

The Korean-American partnership developed over the past 100 years stands out as a monument to the common goal of prosperity for all mankind. In that sense, our two peoples can take great satisfaction and deep pride in the centennial.

I believe, however, that today should not merely be an occasion to congratulate ourselves on the accomplishments of the past century; we must also take this occasion to renew our resolve to make the forthcoming century even more rewarding and fruitful.

We share faith in freedom, peace and democracy. To keep this faith forever alive, it is imperative that nations sharing this conviction be united more firmly than ever.

Furthermore, our two nations have a common historic mission of bringing the great Pacific era into being. The curtain has now been raised on the Pacific age that will open a new chapter in world history. Situated on the opposite sides of the Pacific basin, our two countries must diligently take up the responsibility of serving as two powerful wheels to pull the Pacific era forward. I am convinced that both the American people who, with courage and a pioneering spirit, have built a great country in a short period of just over 200 years and the Korean people who

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL

have developed the land with indomitable inner strength into a model developing country in less than four decades since national liberation, have sufficient capabilities to discharge such responsibilities. The key is greater cooperation in firmer faith.

On this auspicious day, I earnestly hope that the peoples of both the Republic of Korea and the United States will renew their understanding of that central fact and continue to work together to make the next 100 years an even more glorious epoch.

May 22, 1982

Chun Doo Hwan
President
The Republic of Korea



Year of Friendship

U.S.-Korea: 1882-1982

The year 1982 marks the beginning of the second century of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America.

It will be a 'year of friendship'. . . a year of many celebrations and observances in both countries as Koreans and Americans join together to commemorate the beginning of their friendship so many years ago.

What is it in the relationship between Koreans and Americans which sets it apart from others? The answer is simple: it is a century-long association of two peoples in war and peace which has been noteworthy chiefly for the way in which the two peoples have come to one another's aid and identified with one another's aims and aspirations at all levels of their respective societies. That is the real meaning of this 'year of friendship'.

A Century of Friendship

President Ronald Reagan on September 21, 1981 set the tone for this year-long celebration as he accepted the credentials of Korea's newly-arrived Ambassador to the United States, the Honorable Byong Hion Lew. In his welcoming remarks to Ambassador Lew, President Reagan said, ". . . Next year will mark the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Korea. I have no doubt that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries which began with our 1882 treaty will strengthen even more in the second century of our relationship."

The ties between Korea and the United States have been called "unique among nations" and the description seems accurate in more than one respect.

It has, in the first place, been a relationship ardently desired by both of the parties. It linked, moreover, a small, Asian nation, struggling to retain its independence and sovereignty, with a major Western nation which was soon to become one of the preeminent powers of the globe.

But perhaps the most unusual aspect of the relationship was the way in which it brought two remarkably dissimilar peoples together into intimate con-



tact and cooperation at almost all levels of life and human endeavor. From this simple, human, people-to-people beginning, Koreans and Americans have worked together over the years until they now stand as partners united in an alliance which is central to the preservation of peace in the Far East and the world.

The Beginnings

It all began on May 22, 1882 when an American naval officer of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron, carrying a letter from President Chester A. Arthur to King Kojong of Korea, signed a treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation with Korean representatives assembled at the Korean port city of Chemulpo, now the modern city of Incheon.

The date of the Treaty of Chemulpo is significant for it marked, in a very real sense, the culmination of the effort made by the nations of the West to open the Orient—especially to trade and commerce.

The Treaty

The treaty itself was unique. One Asian historian of the early 20th century has called it “a most amiable agreement” to distinguish it from many of the “unequal” treaties of that time. And indeed it was. Negotiated without a display or threat of force by the United States, many Koreans viewed it not as a danger to their sovereignty, but as a distinct gain in their effort to modernize their country.

There were several provisions in the treaty which were farsighted and flexible, setting it apart from others of its type. In a very real sense, the Treaty of Chemulpo laid the early groundwork for the feelings of mutual trust and respect which have characterized relations between Korea and the United States since their inception a hundred years ago.

Early American Presence in Korea

From the very beginning, personal relationships between Americans and Koreans acquired a special quality very quickly—one of great intimacy born of lots of hard work together.



Within a few years of the signing of the Treaty of Chemulpo, American educators and missionaries literally flocked to Korea where, among other things, they were to leave an indelible mark on the Korean educational system. For it was these educators who helped carry out the Korean government's desire to modernize the training of its young. In the process, they opened the first schools designed exclusively for the education of Korean women.

The American presence was felt in many other spheres of Korean life as well during those early years. Electricity was introduced to Korea when the first American Minister to Seoul wrote a letter to the State Department requesting that Thomas Alva Edison send the equipment to Korea for the illumination of the royal palace in 1887.

The first streetcars were financed by Americans. They built the first railway linking Seoul and Incheon. An American Ford was the first automobile on the streets of Seoul.

And a pattern of American trade and investment in Korea which would endure into the next century was established almost immediately. By 1900, total American investment in Korea was estimated at \$6 million and two-way trade by 1905 totalled \$3.5 million, larger than the amount of trade and investment of any other Western country.

Independence and Democracy

There were other forms of association between the two peoples too. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, Koreans were engaged in a valiant effort to preserve their sovereignty and independence from encroachment by other Asian powers. The Americans living and working in Korea were quick to identify with these Korean national longings and to come to the support of those Koreans leading the struggle. Many, indeed, came to the aid of their Korean friends in the independence movement at great personal risk.

In addition to the sympathy and encouragement which they extended to the early Korean freedom fighters, Americans also played a key role in the advance of Korea toward political democracy. In retrospect, it now appears quite clear that those Americans who were helping Korea in the process of modernization also felt that the evolution of democracy in Korea was a vital part of the modernization process itself.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL



It was an American-educated Korean, Philip Jaisohn (So Chae-pil), who founded one of the first three newspapers in Korea, *The Independent*. In addition to its strong stand on preserving the independence and sovereignty of Korea, *The Independent* was a major force in the modernization process and called for a greater voice by the Korean people in the management of their political life. To this effort, the early Americans in Korea gave their strong support.

1910

Although Koreans had waged a valiant struggle to prevent domination or outright takeover by any of the Asian powers of the 19th century—Russia, Japan and China—their efforts failed.

In the end, the Koreans, who had never waged an aggressive war in their long history, finally—and unwillingly—succumbed and became a Japanese colony in 1910.

The Dark Years

The years that followed were dark indeed for the Korean people. Many of the leaders of the Korean resistance, among them Syngman Rhee who was later to become the first president of the Republic of Korea, took refuge in the United States and continued the struggle there—often with the help and comfort of their American friends. Many of them found hope in the philosophy of Woodrow Wilson, especially his belief in national self-determination.

But even with the major geopolitical readjustments it was not until American troops liberated the southern portion of the country in 1945 at the end of World War II that the dream seemed possible once more.

1945

But it was not to be. The Russians had entered the war as it drew to a close and occupied the northern portion of Korea under an allied agreement to facilitate the acceptance of the surrender by Japanese troops still on the peninsula. This Russian occupation of the North soon led to the formation of a



Communist regime there and despite efforts by the United Nations to reunify the peninsula through free, democratic, and general elections, the northern authorities refused to cooperate. The country was now divided, a Communist dictatorship in the North, a free and independent republic in the South, recognized by the United Nations as the only legitimate government of Korea.

The Korean War

Five years after liberation, the Korean War began as the northern Communists invaded the South in an effort to unify the peninsula by force of arms. The United States, through its strong and persuasive leadership, assembled an international military force under United Nations' auspices and moved to thwart the invasion.

For three long, tragic and bloody years, the free Koreans and the troops of the United Nations—most of them Americans—fought together, side by side, up and down the peninsula in a bitter fratricidal war which ended in the death of almost three million people, soldiers and civilians alike.

By the summer of 1953 an armistice was negotiated and the war ended. But Korea lay close to national death, its cities devastated, its people homeless and starving, its economy in ruins.

And equally as tragic to the free Koreans of the South was the bitter fact that the country remained divided. The North was still in the grip of a Communist dictatorship.

Modern Korea

Korea today is now firmly established as one of the newly-industrialized countries of the world. Its industries are booming. Exports leave its shores destined for all parts of the world, but especially to the United States, its second major trading partner. Korea has also become one of the best customers for American exports.

By the end of 1982 Korean gross national product will reach \$72 billion. On a per capita basis, GNP stands at \$1,637. During the 1970's, annual growth averaged about 10 percent which, however, still remains one of the most outstanding economic performances in the world.



A Mature Partnership

And more important, the relationship between Korea and the United States has entered a new phase—one of a mature partnership between equals.

The American aid program has now closed its doors in Seoul. Korea has been purchasing military assistance from the United States on a pay-as-you-go basis since the mid-1970s. No longer is Korea receiving outright grant aid or loans on a concessionary basis. Its international borrowing takes place at completely commercial rates and its credit rating is one of the highest in the world. The American Peace Corps has phased out its operations in Korea and American food assistance under PL480 has come to an end. Indeed, Korea has begun an aid program of its own directed toward the countries of the Third World and Korean industry is beginning to make investments of its own on American soil.

Koreans have also begun to repay their debt to America in other ways. During the war in Vietnam, two Korean divisions were dispatched to the Vietnam War zone to assist the Americans in their struggle there. These Korean troops acquitted themselves superbly well.

Under the 1954 Treaty of Mutual Defense, 600,000 men and women of the Korean Armed Forces now stand shoulder-to-shoulder with American troops in Korea to deter aggression and maintain the peace of the Far East and the world. This joint U.S.-Korean effort to maintain the peace of Northeast Asia is central to the security system of the world's free nations.

In many ways, Koreans are now also enriching the material and spiritual life of the United States. One has only to cite the contribution of violinist Chung Kyung Hwa and other Koreans involved in the arts of America to realize how deep and meaningful this contribution has been. Korean scholars are also making their contributions to America's academic life.

The mature partnership is now a rich and rewarding reality for both countries.



An Enduring Special Relationship

Many people have asked why this special relationship between Koreans and Americans has endured for a century. The answer, as noted, lies in the fact that from the very beginning of their association 100 years ago, Koreans and Americans have interacted on every level of life, whether it be in education, in building the infrastructure of a modern society, in fighting for the independence and sovereignty of a small nation, in furthering the cause of democracy, in fighting a war, in building the peace, or in fashioning a modern industrialized society able to bring prosperity to its people and preserve the peace of the world.

Koreans are, as one experienced observer has noted, more like Americans than any of the Far Eastern peoples. They are outgoing and friendly, candid, outspoken, capable of enormous loyalty to those who wish to be their friends, and, as a people, devoted to the ideals of hard work and unstinting effort on behalf of their country.

These are the human values which Americans and Koreans hold most dear and which they share in common. These are the reasons Korean and American friendship has endured for a century and will endure, as President Reagan has said, for the second century of the relationship.

And this is why we celebrate 'the year of friendship' between the United States and Korea.



Proclamation of the National Assembly

On the occasion marking the centennial of diplomatic relations between Korea and the United States of America, the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea;

Reaffirming the bonds of friendship based on common respect for freedom, justice and peace that have long existed between the two peoples of the Republic of Korea and the United States of America;

Sincerely appreciating the historical contributions made by the people and the government of the United States of America toward the restoration of the national sovereignty of the Korean people at the end of World War II and later toward the establishment of the government of the Republic of Korea on August 15, 1948;

Gratefully remembering the tens of thousands of American officers and men who gave their lives in the defense of freedom and independence of the Republic of Korea, and indeed for world peace;

Bearing in mind that the political and military decisions taken by the people and the government of the United States of America to resist the continuing armed threats from North Korea and to bring about peace and stability on the Korean peninsula have been widely acclaimed by all peace-loving people of Korea and of the world;

Expresses our profound appreciation for the positive support and cooperation extended by the people and the government of the United States of America in the restoration of the sovereign independence of the Korean people and the subsequent establishment of the government of the Republic of Korea;

Pays the highest tribute to the members of the armed forces of the United States of America, who gave their lives in the defense of freedom and



peace by resolutely resisting Communist aggressors during the 1950-53 Korean War, and extend to their bereaved families our sincere condolences and prayers;

Desires the continuous support and cooperation of the people and the government of the United States of America in our efforts to bring about peace, stability, freedom, development and the early realization of peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula;

Pledges to work for further enhancement of friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and governments of the Republic of Korea and the United States of America in political, economic, cultural, security and all other fields on the basis of reciprocity and equal partnership;

Decides on the occasion marking the centennial of diplomatic relations between Korea and the United States of America to present the Plaque of Friendship to the Congress of the United States of America in the name of the Korean people, extolling the bonds of friendship that unite the peoples of our two countries.



Many States and Cities Proclaim Korea Year

In commemoration of the centennial of Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations numerous states and cities in the United States of America have proclaimed 1982 as the Year of Korean-American Friendship. Following are six representative proclamations.

States

KENTUCKY	81. 8. 6	MASSACHUSETTS	82. 1. 20
GEORGIA	81. 9. 28	MISSISSIPPI	82. 1. 28
COLORADO	81. 9. 28	FLORIDA	82. 1. 29
TENNESSEE	81. 9. 30	INDIANA	82. 1. 29
NORTH CAROLINA	81. 11. 5	WISCONSIN	82. 2. 4
ALABAMA	81. 11. 9	PENNSYLVANIA	82. 2. 8
HAWAII	81. 11. 16	WASHINGTON	82. 2. 9
NEW YORK	81. 11. 20	MISSOURI	82. 2. 25
MARYLAND	81. 12. 17	RHODE ISLAND	82. 2. 25
NEW JERSEY	81. 12. 17	OREGON	82. 2. 26
SOUTH CAROLINA	81. 12. 17	NEVADA	82. 3. 1
KANSAS	81. 12. 18	NEW MEXICO	82. 3. 1
MICHIGAN	81. 12. 18	ALASKA	82. 3. 15
OHIO	81. 12. 18	LOUISIANA	82. 3. 18
SOUTH DAKOTA	81. 12. 21	TEXAS	82. 4. 5
VIRGINIA	81. 12. 22	OKLAHOMA	82. 4. 22
UTAH	81. 12. 29	MONTANA	82. 4. 26
ILLINOIS	82. 1. 14	WEST VIRGINIA	82. 4. 27
CONNECTICUT	82. 1. 18		

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CITIES AND COUNTIES

NEW YORK, New York	81. 8. 10	HOUSTON, Texas	82. 1. 27
CHICAGO, Illinois	81. 8. 14	DADE COUNTY, Florida	82. 1. 29
ORANGE COUNTY, California	81. 8. 15	TACOMA, Washington	82. 2. 2.
DETROIT, Michigan	81. 10. 30	SAN ANTONIO, Texas	82. 2. 4
INDEPENDENCE, Missouri	81. 11. 30	SEATTLE, Washington	82. 2. 9.
KANSAS CITY, Kansas	81. 12. 3	MIAMI, Florida	82. 2. 11
OVERLAND PARK, Kansas	81. 12. 14	PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania	82. 2. 25
NORFOLK, Virginia	81. 12. 15	DALLAS, Texas	82. 3. 15
CLEVELAND, Ohio	81. 12. 21	FAIRBANKS, Alaska	82. 3. 19
RICHMOND, Virginia	81. 12. 21	BIRMINGHAM, Alabama	82. 3. 23
NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia	81. 12. 21	ST. LOUIS, Missouri	82. 3. 24
KANSAS CITY, Missouri	82. 1. 3	ANCHORAGE, Alaska	82. 3. 31
SAN FRANCISCO, California	82. 1. 8	HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania	82. 4. 27
BALTIMORE, Maryland	82. 1. 13	NEW HAVEN, Connecticut	82. 4. 30
LOS ANGELES, California	82. 1. 22	PORTLAND, Oregon	82. 5. 5



The State of Maryland



Proclamation from the Office of the Governor

THE YEAR OF KOREAN FRIENDSHIP

1982

WHEREAS, 1982 marks the centennial celebration of the signing of the Korean-American Treaty on May 22, 1882; and

WHEREAS, This treaty opened the first diplomatic relations between Korea and the Western World; and

WHEREAS, To celebrate such a memorable and significant anniversary, various commemorative events will be taking place throughout 1982 in Korea and the United States; and

WHEREAS, These observances signify our nation's interest in strengthening the friendly relationship and increasing commerce, trade, communications and cultural exchanges between the United States of America and Korea; and

WHEREAS, In commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the treaty signing it is fitting that we recognize the important contribution that Korean-Americans have made and continue to make to our State;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY HUGHES, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, do hereby proclaim 1982, as THE YEAR OF KOREAN FRIENDSHIP and commend this observance to all our citizens.



Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland,
this 16th day of December, In the Year of Our Lord,
One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-One.

Harry Hughes
Governor

Fred J. Winland
Secretary of State

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VICTOR ATIYEH
GOVERNOR



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SALEM, OREGON 97310

STATEMENT BY OREGON GOVERNOR VIC ATIYEH

This year marks the Centennial Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America.

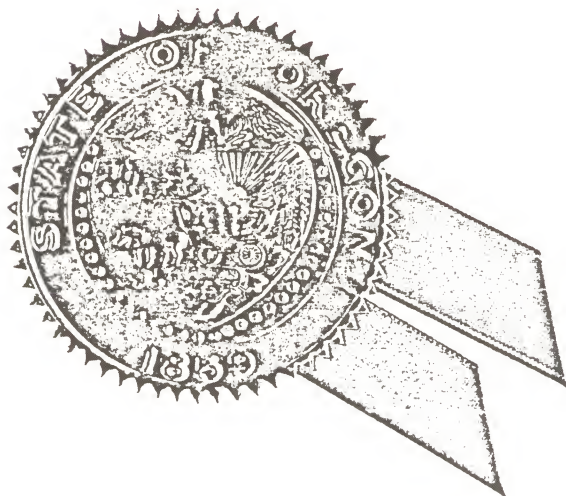
This signing ceremony took place on May 22, 1882. It established diplomatic relations between the governments of our two countries. I am pleased to recognize the importance of this event.

In addition, I acknowledge the special significance of the important exchange of trade which takes place between the Republic of Korea and the State of Oregon of the United States of America. Equally as important are the cultural exchanges which occur between our state and Korea, which have continued since the first Korean exchange student, Mr. Yu Kil-jun, enrolled at Demmer Academy in Salem, Oregon, in 1882.

Therefore, on behalf of the citizens of the State of Oregon, I am pleased to recognize the friendship which exists between Oregonians and Koreans by proclaiming the year of 1982 as

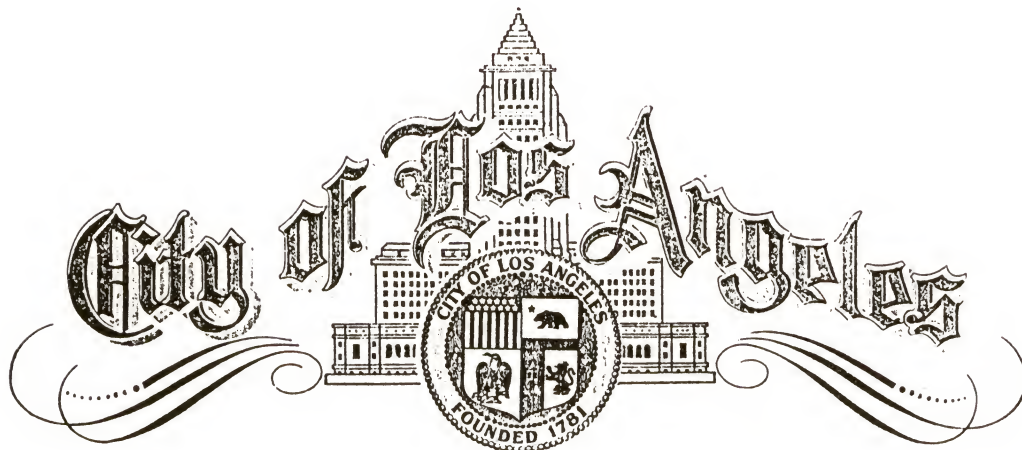
THE YEAR OF KOREA

in the State of Oregon.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Oregon. Done in the State Capitol in Salem, this 26th day of February, A.D., 1982.

Victor G. Atiyeh
Governor
State of Oregon
United States of America



PROCLAMATION

Year of Friendship

WHEREAS, THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF 100 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS; AND

WHEREAS, THE BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN KOREA AND THE UNITED STATES HAS REACHED THE STATUS OF CLOSE ALLIES SINCE THE SIGNING OF THE "TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE", IN INCHON, ON MAY 22, 1882; AND

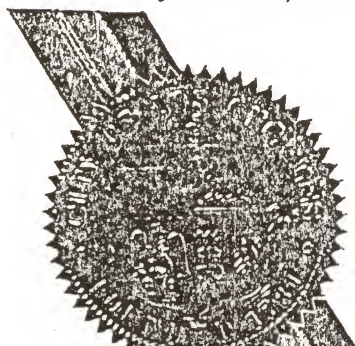
WHEREAS, THE PEOPLE OF THE PRESENT REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE WORKED TOGETHER THROUGH PEACE AND PERIL; AND

WHEREAS, WE HAVE FOUGHT TOGETHER IN DEFENSE OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY WHICH STRENGTHENED THE TIES OF MUTUAL SECURITY INTERESTS; AND

WHEREAS, THE PEOPLE OF LOS ANGELES AND THE PEOPLE OF BUSAN SHARE A SISTER CITY RELATIONSHIP WHICH ENRICHES THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN BOTH NATIONS THROUGH CULTURAL, TRADE, AND COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE;

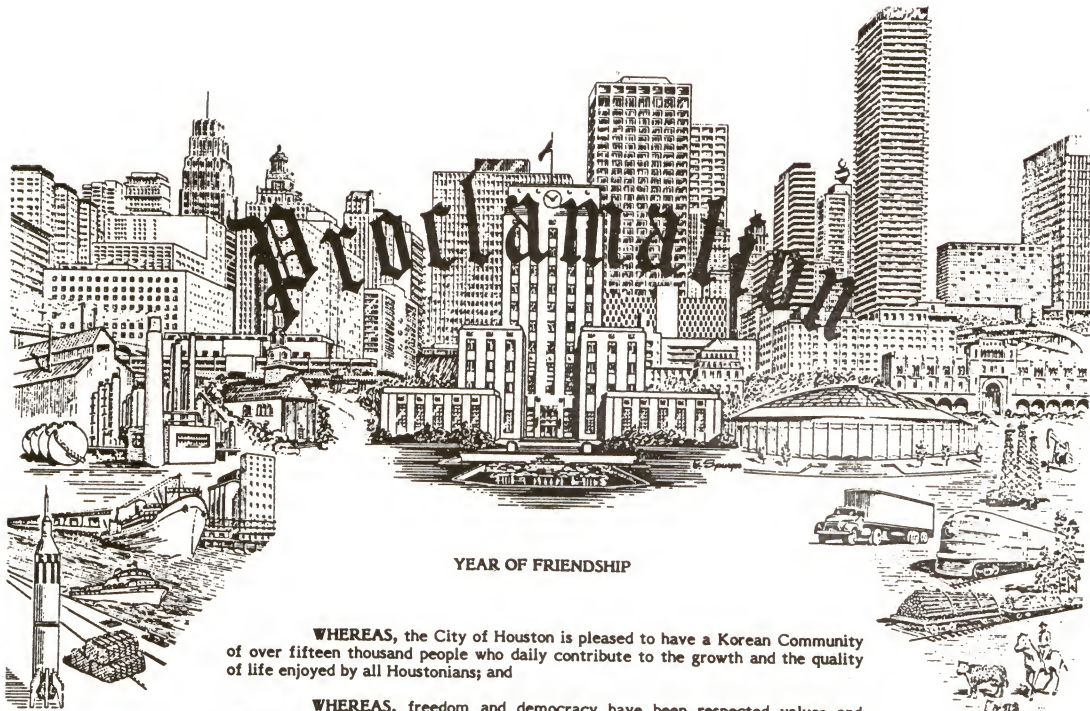
NOW, THEREFORE, I, TOM BRADLEY, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM 1982 THE "YEAR OF FRIENDSHIP" BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA IN COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE OPENING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO GREAT ALLIES AND DEFENDERS OF FREEDOM EVERYWHERE.

JANUARY 22, 1982



Tom Bradley
MAYOR

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL



YEAR OF FRIENDSHIP

WHEREAS, the City of Houston is pleased to have a Korean Community of over fifteen thousand people who daily contribute to the growth and the quality of life enjoyed by all Houstonians; and

WHEREAS, freedom and democracy have been respected values and goals of both the people of the Republic of Korea and the people of the City of Houston; and

WHEREAS, the continued cooperation of the Consulate General of Korea in Houston helps to stimulate trade, educational and cultural exchange between the Republic of Korea and the City of Houston; and

WHEREAS, the year 1982 will be the 100th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Korea and the United States with the signing of the "Treaty of Amity and Commerce" on May 22, 1882; and

WHEREAS, all Houstonians are urged to recognize the centennial anniversary of the establishment of bilateral relations between Korea and the United States and to join me in honor of this historical occasion:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Kathryn J. Whitmire, Mayor of the City of Houston, do hereby proclaim the year, 1982, as

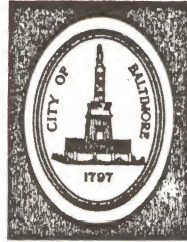
YEAR OF FRIENDSHIP

in Houston, Texas.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Official Seal of the City of Houston to be affixed this 27th day of January, 1982, A.D.

Kathryn J. Whitmire
Mayor of the City of Houston



Proclamation

BY

MAYOR WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER

DESIGNATING 1982

AS

"U.S. - KOREA FRIENDSHIP YEAR" IN BALTIMORE

WHEREAS, diplomatic relations between the United States and Korea were established with the signing of the Treaty on Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation on May 22, 1882; and

WHEREAS, in the one hundredth year of cooperation and friendship between these two nations and their people, it is important to stress the contributions made to the City of Baltimore by our Korean community; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the City of Baltimore to continue the growth of Baltimore-Korea relations and to promote awareness of the cultural and commercial ties between Baltimore and the Republic of Korea; and

WHEREAS, the City of Baltimore is very proud of the annual Korean festival held in the downtown section of our City.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, do hereby proclaim 1982 as "U.S. - KOREAN FRIENDSHIP YEAR" IN BALTIMORE, and do urge all Baltimoreans to note the significant contributions of the Korean community of the City of Baltimore.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the City of Baltimore to be affixed this thirteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two.

William Donald Schaefer
Mayor

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL

P R O C L A M A T I O N

WHEREAS, Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Korea were established with the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation on May 22, 1882; and

WHEREAS, the City of Newport News has shared a significant trade relationship which makes Korea the twelfth-ranked trading partner of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the City of Newport News wishes to strengthen the friendly relationship and increasing commerce, communications, trade and cultural exchanges between the City and Korea; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of this City to continue and enhance the relations between the people of the United States and Korea and between the Korean-American community and the City of Newport News.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Joseph C. Ritchie, Mayor of the City of Newport News, Virginia, do hereby proclaim the year 1982 as

U.S. - KOREA FRIENDSHIP YEAR

in the City of Newport News in observance of the 100th Anniversary of this important relationship.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of Newport News, Virginia, to be affixed this 21st day of December, 1981.

Joseph C. Ritchie
 JOSEPH C. RITCHIE, Mayor of the
 City of Newport News, Virginia

ATTEST:

Linda W. Phillips
 Linda W. Phillips, Deputy City Clerk



Commemorative Projects for the Korean-American Centennial

RECEPTIONS

ROK diplomatic missions in USA
May 20, 1982
ROK Embassy in USA

SYMPOSIUMS

Centennial symposium and
publication of journal

Hawaii
May 22-28, 1982
The Center for American Studies,
Seoul National University

Symposium on 100 years of
Korean-American relations

Washington, D.C.
June 17-19, 1982
Academy of Korean Studies and Wilson Center

International symposium
on Korea-U.S. relations

Seoul
October 15, 1982
Korean Society on International Relations

EXHIBITIONS

Traditional Korean crafts
exhibition

Korean Cultural Centers in New York and L.A.
April-July 1982
Korean Overseas Information Service

Centennial photo exhibition

Washington, New York, L.A., Chicago
May-June 1982
Korean Overseas Information Service

Korean folk arts exhibition

Museum of Oriental Arts, San Francisco
May-June 1982
Ministry of Culture and Information

Modern Korean arts
exhibition

Washington, New York, Los Angeles
May to June, 1982
Private project

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Traveling exhibition of Korean folk paintings	Craft and Folk Art Museum, L.A. May 5-July 5, 1982 Emille Museum
Documentary exhibition of Korean-American relations	Truman Memorial House May 1982 Korean Embassy in the U.S.
Participation in the Knoxville International Energy Exposition (World's Fair)	Knoxville, U.S. May 1 to Oct. 31, 1982 Economic Planning Board, Ministry of Culture and Information
Stamp exhibition World's Fair	Knoxville, U.S. Ministry of Communications
Korean ceramics exhibition	Korean Cultural Centers in New York and L.A. Aug.-Dec. 1982 Korean Overseas Information Service
Permanent showroom for Korean cultural objects	Metropolitan Museum, New York To be completed by 1984 National Museum
Permanent showroom for Korean art objects	Boston Museum of Fine Arts Korea National Museum

PUBLICATIONS

Publication of illustrated book on the centennial	Seoul May 1982 Korean Overseas Information Service
Publication of a short summary of Korean-American relations	Seoul May 1982 Korea-USA Centennial Program Committee
Issuance of commemorative stamps	Seoul Ministry of Communications
Compilation of history of Korea-U.S. relations	To be begun in July 1982 Korean government project



GOODWILL VISITS

U.S. tour by the 21-piece traditional classical orchestra of Seoul National University	17 U.S. universities and the Knoxville's World's Fair May 9-July 3, 1982 Seoul National University
Commemorative mission to the USA	USA May 16-26, 1982 Korea-USA Centennial Program Committee
Korea tour by the choir of the University of South Carolina	Korea May 17-31, 1982 Korean-American Friendship Association
Korea visits by U.S. citizens who have contributed much to cementing Korea-U.S. ties or who are opinion leaders	Korea May 1982 Korea-USA Centennial Program Committee
Korea visit by U.S. veterans of the Korean War	Korea May 1982 Korean Veterans Association
U.S. tour by traditional classical orchestra	20 major U.S. cities May-June 1982 Ministry of Culture and Information (Traditional Classical Music Institute)
U.S. campus tour by the traditional classical orchestra of Seoul National University	USA Sep.-Oct. 1982 Seoul National University
North American cruise by Korean Naval cadets	October-December 1982 Ministry of National Defense
Exchanges of visits between sister cities	Korea and USA Ministry of Home Affairs
Entertainment programs for U.S. troops in Korea	Korea Korean-American Friendship Association

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL**MONUMENTS**

Korean garden in USA	World Peace Park, Utah Mar.-Aug. 1982 Korea Park Development Committee (Chairman: Dr. Lee Jung-myon)
Centennial monument	Inchon Construction to begin May 22, 1982 Korea-USA Centennial Program Committee
Bust of Adm. Shufeldt	Inchon Korea-USA Centennial Program Committee
Centennial monument	San Francisco Korea-USA Centennial Program Committee

FILMS

Korea Film Festival	USA May 1982 Korea-USA Centennial Program Committee and Asia Society of the USA
Commemorative Film	By May 30, 1982 Ministry of Culture and Information (National Film Production)
Documentary Film	by Nov. 30, 1982 Ministry of Culture and Information (National Film Production)

OTHERS

Korean traditional garment show	Washington, D.C., New York, L.A. May 15-June 26, 1982 Korean Dressmakers Association
Participation in the 16th Folk Festival sponsored by the Smithsonian	Washington, D.C. June 23-July 4, 1982 Korea-USA Centennial Program Committee
Sale of commemorative cigarettes	Korea Office of Monopoly



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DUPONT FAR EAST INC. KOREA

Rm. 1006, Samsung Main Bldg.,
250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 753-7141/5
Vice President: Gausepohl J. Jeff

EBASCO SERVICES INC.

Rm. 523 Hotel Shilla
202, 2-ka, Jangchung-dong, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 255-3111
Area Director: Kim Hong B.
Area Rep. Far. East: Feigl Jim

ELI LILY ASIA INC. KOREA BRANCH

Rm. 801, Bukchang Bldg.,
80, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 753-7182
General Manager: Morris Donald A.

ELLIOT MACHINE CORPORATION INT'L

50, 1-ka, Myong-dong, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 778-3374
Representative: Yoon Seung-kook

ESSO EASTERN INC. KOREA BRANCH

Rm. 219 Chosun Hotel
87, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 28-9369
Korea Representative: Burk R.W.

EXCLUSIVE IMPORTS INC. KOREA OFFICE

Rm. 608, New Korea Bldg.,
192-11, 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 28-5631
Representative: Suh Kang-young

FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR KOREA LTD.

291-6, Karibong-dong, Kuro-ku,
Seoul 150-06
Tel: (02) 855-6751/5
General Manager: Kim Chong-choo

FINGERHUT CORP. SEOUL LIAISON OFFICE

Rm. 303 Samok Bldg.,
93-3, Pukchang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 28-3777
Manager: Whon Chang-kyun

FIRST CITICORP LEASING INC.

Rm. 1814 Kyobo Bldg.,
1-1, 1-ka, Chong-ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul 110
Tel: (02) 725-0016
Marketing Head: Barfuss John G.

FIRST INTERSTATE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

Rm. 1601 Kyobo Bldg.,
1-1, 1-ka, Chong-ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul 110
Tel: (02) 723-8681/5
Vice President & Gen. Mgr : Huse D.H.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON (THE)

4th. Fl. Dongsung Bldg.,
17-7, 4-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 778-8451/2
Asst VP & Chief Rep: Kwak Stanley T.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

2nd Fl. Daewoo Bldg.,
541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 753-8980/2
Vice President & Gen. Mgr : Malki Elliot A.

FLUOR KOREA CORP LTD. (THE)

Rm. 801, Paiknam Bldg.,
188-3, 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 753-8211
Representative Director: Ahn Sang-ho

FLYING TIGER LINE INC. (THE)

Rm. 701 Center Bldg.,
91-1, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 776-5491/5
Gen Manager Korea: Mills Fred K.

FREIGHT CONFERENCE SERVICES IND.

11th Fl. Korea Times Bldg.,
14, Choonghak-dong, Chongro-ku,
Seoul 110
Tel: (02) 752-5114
Manager: Ryan Giles S.

FUQUA WORLD TRADE CORP.

Rm. 1303 Sambo Bldg.,
112-25, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 752-3354
Manager: Lee Hyun-il

GENERAL DYNAMICS

Rm. 103, Seung Kong Hwa Bldg.,
3-7, Jeong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 720-7789
Director Far East: Asbury F.L.

GENERAL ELECTRIC TECHNICAL SERVICES

Seoul Bldg.,
114-31, Uni-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul 110
Tel: (02) 765-1685/6
President: Jones C.L.

GEOSCIENCES

Rm. 602, Kun Hwa Bldg.,
101-8, 1-ka, Inhyun-dong, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 266-1076
EVP: Song B.

GETZ BROS & CO., KOREA LTD.

Rm. 701, Choyang Bldg.,
50-10, 2-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100

Tel: (02) 265-7192/5
Gen Mgr. & President: Ahn E.S.

H&T MARKETING CO.

Rm. 2152, Plaza Hotel
23, 2-ka, Taipyung-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: 771-22 Ext. 2152
Manager: Kim Jong-chul

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Rm. 1137 Daewoo Bldg.,
541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 779-0851/5
Gen Manager for Korea: Sohn Young-P
Asst. General Manager: Jones Warren

HOLIDAY FAIR INC.

Rm. 508 Athletic Bldg.,
19 Mukyo-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 777-5412/3
General Manager: Hamowy Lewis

HUGHES AIRCRAFT INSTR.SERVICE CO.

Rm. 1606 Kyobo Bldg.,
1-1, 1-ka, Chong-ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 724-4763/5
Regional Director: Phinney Joseph L.

HUK-A-POO SPORTSWEAR INC.

Rm. 905, Samkoo Bldg.,
70, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 776-2371/2
Manager: Choe Mike

IBM KOREA

15th Fl. Kyobo Bldg.,
1-1, 1-ka, Chong-ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul 110
Tel: (02) 724-6801
President & Rep. Director: Stephens
William K.

ITI KOREA

Rm. 603, Sushin Bldg.,
68-7, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 753-3198
President: Kim Hyung-woo

IMPERIAL ARTS CORP.KOREA OFFICE

Rm. 803 Jabo Bldg.,
21-9, Cho-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 266-4370
General Manager: Rim Chong-tai

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONICS CORP.
T. Bldg.,
US Army Garrison Yongsan
Tel: (02) 793-4345
Executive Director & VP: Geddes John M.

INT'L EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS.
Rm. 231, Chosun Hotel
87, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 753-8519
Director of Operations: Freeman Max E.

INT'L INSPECTION & TESTING CORP.
Rm. 500 Kwang Hak Bldg.,
360-1, 1-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 752-2126
Manager for Korea Office: Han S.M.

INT'L SEAWAY TRADING CORP.
Rm. 602, Shindong Bldg.,
1147-13, Choryang-dong, Dong-ku,
Pusan 600
Tel: (051) 43-2654
President Far East Division: Chung Y. Kee

INT'L TANK TERMINALS LTD. KOREA
Rm. 701 Daeil Bldg.,
18, 1-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 723-8391/3
President: Lee Eun-pum

ISLEWORTH LTD KOREAN LIASON OFFICE
Rm. 701, Tongwoon Bldg.,
88-1, 3-ka, Daechong-dong, Dong-ku,
Pusan 600
Tel: (051) 45-0187/8
Vice President: Kim Dong-ho

ITT ASIA PACIFIC INC. KOREA BRANCH
Rm. 2304 Daewoo Bldg.,
541-5, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku
Tel: (02) 776-6231/5
General Manager & VP: Kim Young-Pyo

J & L PRODUCTS COMPANY
170, Dungchon-dong, Kangseo-ku,
Seoul 150-02
Tel: (02) 676-5357
President: Sohn Kyung-hwa

JANCO INDUSTRIES INC.
Rm. 1905, Samjung Bldg.,
69-5, 1-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 777-7927
General Manager: Kim J.Y.

JC PENNY PURCHASING CORP.
Rm. 1202, Kaeyang Bldg.,
60, 1-ka, Myung-dong, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 779-0471/5
Korea Manager: Chun Jong-hyun

JOY MANUFACTURING CO.
Rm. 609 Hanil Bldg.,
64-5, 2-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 776-0744
Area Manager: Kim Young-show

KEYSTONE VALVE (KOREA) LTD.
60-28, Karibong-dong, Kuro-ku,
Seoul 150-06
Tel: (02) 855-0121/6
President: Bang Chul

K-MART KOREA LTD.
Rm. 1305 Center Bldg.,
91-1, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 754-6955/7
President: Kuark K.S.T.

KNITIVO-DIV. OF LESLIE FAY INC.
Rm. 501, Center Bldg.,
91-1, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 28-6322
Representative: Lee Jung-woo

KNORR KOREA LTD.
4th Fl., Miwon Bldg.,
96-48, Shinseol-dong, Tongdaemun-ku,
Seoul 131
Tel: (02) 259-2910/4
Exec Vice President: Muhlemann Ernst R.

KODAK (FAR EAST) LTD.
4th Fl. Doosan Bldg.,
344-11, Dungchon-dong, Kangseo-ku,
Seoul 150-02
Tel: (02) 635-3361
Marketing Consultant: Grenfell N.J.

KORAG CO., LTD.
408-48, Hakik-dong, Nam-ku,
Inchon 160-01
Tel: (132) 82-3521/3
Rep. Director: Anderson John M.

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT (ASIA) LTD.
Rm. 1805 Daewoo Bldg.,
541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 753-8673
Regional Director: Rim Ben Byungick

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**LYON ASSOCIATES INC.**

4th Fl. Hyoam Bldg.,
145-2, Sadang-2-dong, Tongjak-ku,
Seoul 151
Tel: (02) 593-5178
Exec Vice President: Fowler Ottis

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST CO.

Rm. 1126 Daewoo Bldg.,
541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 778-5411
Vice President & Manager: Young
Everett W.

MARINE MIDLAND BANK NA

Rm. 1612-4, Kyobo Bldg.,
1-1, 1-ka, Chong-ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul 110
Tel: (02) 723-3501/2
General Manager: Spackman J.C.

MARSH & MCLENNAN (KOREA) LTD.

Rm. 2404, Kukdong Bldg.,
60-1, 3-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 261-0347
Representative Director: Stone Bartol
F. JR

MAY DEPARTMENT STORES INT'L INC.

Rm. 304, Hyosung Bldg.,
21-1, 2-ka, Seosomun-dong, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 778-0841/5
Divisional Vice President: Chang Bob

MEN'S WEAR INT'L

Rm. 1302 Tongyang Bldg.,
112-6, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 28-1821
Manager: Kwon H.D.

MERRILL LYNCH INT'L & CO.

Rm. 202, Sunggong Hoikwan Bldg.,
3-7, Jeong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 725-7651
Manager: Kim Tae-won
Account Executive: Wisniewski John C.

MOBIL KOREA LUBE OIL IND. INC.

14th Fl. Insong Bldg.,
194-15, 1-ka, Hoehyun-dong, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 777-5374
President Rep. Director: Park B.K.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. INC.

Rm. 1715 Daewoo Bldg.,
541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 28-1201/5
Buying Manager: Zbikowski F.T.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF N.Y.

Rm. 1515, Samsung Main Bldg.,
250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 778-0621/6
Vice President & Gen Mgr : Mills Terry R.

NORTHWEST AIRLINES INC.

Rm. 201 Chosun Hotel
87, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 753-4191/3
Manager Korea: Behrends David W.

OPEK LTD.

Rm. 603 Kaeyong Bldg.,
60, 1-ka, Myong-dong, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 776-9797
President: Lee Sang-ho
E.V. President: Osborne Peter R.

ORINA Co.

Rm. 1902 Hongik Bldg.,
Kwanhoon-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 722-8885/6
President: Doh J.Y.

OTIS KOREA OFFICE

Rm. 906, Daewoo Bldg.,
541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 779-0819
Manager for Korea: Yoo Young S.

PAN AMERICAN INT'L KOREA INC.

Rm. 1002, Namkang Bldg.,
32-2, Mukyo-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 28-5733
President: Kim Jay Y.

PEAT MARWICK MITCHELL & CO.

Rm. 1819, Daewoo Bldg.,
541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 777-6186/9
Partner: Lee C.K.
Manager: Whitson T.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL



PFIZER KOREA LTD.

8th Fl. Kyobo Bldg.,
1-1, 1-ka, Chong-ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul 110
Tel: (02) 725-0391
Senior VP & Rep. Director: Staempfli
William A.

PRICE WATERHOUSE

Rm. 602, Baikcho Bldg.,
1, 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 724-4914/6
Partner: Kramer Steve

PRIVATE INVESTMENT CO. FOR ASIA S.A.

Rm. 502 Kolon Bldg.,
45, Mukyo-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 777-7621/2
Representative: Lee Alex C.S.

PROTREND LTD. SEOUL OFFICE

Rm. 1304, Kyungki Bldg.,
115, Samkak-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 724-6615
General Manager: Kim Shin-tae

R B ASSOCIATES

Kirim Bldg.,
258-25, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku,
Seoul 150
Tel: (02) 793-3728
President: Rosenberg Lawrence

ROCKWELL-COLLINS INT'L INC.

Rm. 902 Shinwha Bldg.,
1-97, Yoido-dong, Yongsungpo-ku,
Seoul 150
Tel: (02) 783-1431/4
Area Director: Stone N. Preston

SEA-LAND SERVICE INC.

3rd Fl. KAL Main Bldg.,
118, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 753-9241/4
General Manager: Niemann William H.

SEARS ROEBUCK OVERSEAS INC.

Rm. 902 Daeh Bldg.,
1-633, Yoido-dong, yongdungpo-ku,
Seoul 150
Tel: (02) 783-5491/5
Manager: Kim Jun-min

SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK

Rm. 2014, Daewoo Bldg.,
541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 28-0701/2
Vice President & Rep : Kim Young S.

STERLING DRUG INT'L LTD.

7th Fl. Taepyungyang Bldg.,
181, 2-ka, Hangekang-ro, Yongsan-ku,
Seoul 140
Tel: (02) 794-2498
Area Manager & VP: Van Weddingen Paul

SINGETICS KOREA CO., LTD.

35, Yomchang-dong, Kangseo-ku,
Seoul 150-02
Tel: (02) 634-5081/8
Representative Director: Mcfall N.S.
Project Manager: Graham H.

SMITH KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES

Rm. 206, Yuhan Annex Bldg.,
49-6, Taebang-dong, Tongjak-ku,
Seoul 151
Tel: (02) 828-7223
General Manager: Mcneil Ken A.

SPANRO FAR EAST CO., LTD.

Rm. 1201 Hanwoo Bldg.,
112-26, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 777-9536
Manager: Park Hong-euy

SPARTAN INT'L CO., LTD.

Rm. 201, Sinil Bldg.,
23-1, Sinsa-dong, Eunpyoung-ku, Seoul 122
Tel: (02) 385-6722
President: Synn Jhin-chul

SPERRY LTD.

5th Fl., Samick Bldg.,
65-228, 3-ka, Hankang-ro, Yongsan-ku,
Seoul 140
Tel: (02) 793-7311/4
General Manager: Kim Harry S.
Controller: Cracknell Barry H.

TRANSNATIONAL INSURANCE CONSULTANTS

Rm. 1139 Daewoo Bldg.,
541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 779-0851/5
President: Karsanidi Alexander



TRANS-ASIA ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES

738-24, Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku,
Seoul 140
Tel: (02) 795-1751/4
Vice President: Sherman Lawrence W. PE

TELEDYNE INC.

Rm. 303, Namsong Bldg.,
260-199, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku,
Seoul 140
Tel: (02) 792-2717/8
Vice President: Riddle James H.

TELESCOPIC ENGINEERING INC.

Rm. 302, Hankang Shopping Center
300-27, Echon-dong, Yongsan-ku,
Seoul 140
Tel: (02) 792-6348
Project Manager: Grows Eugene A.

TEXACO KOREA LTD.

Rm. 906 Kukdong Bldg.,
60-1, 3-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 261-1777/8
General Manager: Im Soon-kee

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS SUPPLY CO.

Rm. 301 Kwangpoong Bldg.,
24-1, Hwayang-dong, Sungdong-ku,
Seoul 133
Tel: (02) 446-7136
General Manager: Mathus Roger C.

THOMAS J. DAVIS-JUNG IL ASSOCIATED

Rm. 401, Keongil Bldg.,
62-35, 1-ka, Changchung-dong, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 7904-7181
Partner: Song K.D.
Manager: Cate J.P.

TOUCHE ROSS & CO.

Rm. 501 Hongik Bldg.,
198-1, Kwanhoon-dong, Chongro-ku,
Seoul 110
Tel: (02) 723-0141/5
Partner: Boos Jerry L

UNION BANK

Rm. 2202, Daewoo Bldg.,
541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 28-1325
Representative: Rho Hye-joon

UNION CARBIDE EASTERN INC.

Rm. 305 Chosun Hotel
87, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 28-1616
Representative: Choen I. A.

UNION GAS CO., LTD.

Rm. 303 Chosun Hotel
87, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 752-5117/9
President: Bae J.H.
Exec Vice President: Cohen I.A.

UNITED STATES LINES INC.

11th Fl. Jeil Bldg.,
31-1, 2-ka, Myong-dong, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 776-9571/9
General Manager: Mccool Michael A.

WARNACO INC.

Rm. 1006 Chunrok Bldg.,
1351-3, Shingil-dong, Yongdungpo-ku,
Seoul 150
Tel: (02) 827-4024/8
General Manager: Wehnes James S.

WELLS FARGO BANK N.A.

Rm. 1807 Daewoo Bldg.,
541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 752-8406/7
Asst. VP & Representative:
Cheung Kwok-yin

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CO.

6th Fl. Samsung Main Bldg.,
250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 28-7221/8
President & Country Mgr : Brown
Thomas M.

WESTINGHOUSE NUCLEAR KOREA-WISC

Rm. 605, Samsung Main Bldg.,
250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 28-7221/8
President: Lim M. Gene

WOODWARD & DICKERSON FAR EAST LTD.

Rm. 1710, Samsung Main Bldg.,
250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku,
Seoul 100
Tel: (02) 777-9551/4
Managing Director: Dodos J.A.



A Chronology

1834

May 13 Edmund Roberts, who had explored in the Far East as a special agent for the United States, reported to the U.S. Secretary of State that opening trade with Japan might lead to trade with Korea. This was the earliest recorded expression of American interest in Korea.

1866

Aug. 20 The *General Sherman*, an American merchant schooner seeking to open up trade with Korea, dropped anchor off Pyongyang. Korean authorities twice sailed toward the vessel, but were frightened off by warning shots fired from the ship. A few days later the *General Sherman* ran aground and the Koreans burned it on Sept. 15.

1871

May 19 A five-ship naval expedition from the American Asiatic Fleet under the joint command of Rear Admiral John Rodgers and the American Minister to China, Frederick Low, undertook a punitive expedition. A few days later the fleet, including the *USS Colorado*, anchored off Kanghwa Island and landed a contingent of troops which clashed with the Korean defenders, killing and wounding more than 300. The U.S. force also destroyed five forts. This incident is known as the Shin-mi Yang-yo or the 1871 American Incursion.

June 10 The fleet withdrew and sailed back to China, reporting that action was taken to "punish the natives" for the *General Sherman* attack.

1882

May 22 The United States officially established diplomatic relations with Korea when Commodore Robert W. Shufeldt negotiated and signed the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation at Chemulpo. The Shufeldt Treaty, ratified one year later, contained an extraterritorial article and established diplomatic and trade relations.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL**1883**

- May 20 Lucius H. Foote, the first Minister of the United States to Korea, presented his credentials to King Kojong.
- July 19 King Kojong sent a special mission to America, designating Min Yong-ik as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary and Hong Yong-sik as Vice Minister of the mission.

1888

- Jan. 17 Pak Chong-yang presented his credentials as the first resident Korean Ambassador to the United States.

1902

- Dec. 22 The first 121 Korean emigrants left Korea to work on Hawaiian sugar plantations.

1905

- Nov. 24 U.S. Secretary of War, William H. Taft and Japanese Prime Minister, Taro Katsura, signed the Taft-Katsura Memorandum in Tokyo, whereby the United States agreed to recognize Japanese sovereignty over Korea in exchange for Japan's promise not to interfere in the Philippines. The next day the U.S. announced the withdrawal of its mission from Korea.
- Nov. 28 The U.S. legation in Seoul closed.
- Dec. 16 The Korean legation in Washington closed.

1910

- Aug. 29 Japan forcibly annexed the Korean peninsula putting Korea under colonial rule which lasted for 35 years.

1919

- Mar. 1 Encouraged by the doctrine of self-determination declared by President Woodrow Wilson at the end of World War I, the Koreans staged an unarmed revolt against the Japanese. The Samil (March 1) Independence Movement was brutally suppressed by Japanese forces.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL

Apr. 14-17 The three-day First Korean Congress, presided over by So Jae-Pil (Philip Jaisohn), was held at the Little Theatre (now Plays and Players Theatre) in Philadelphia.

1941

July Syngman Rhee, who had been designated chairman of the Korean Commission in Washington by the cabinet ministers of the Korean provisional government, presented a letter to the U.S. Secretary of State and credentials together with a letter from Kim Ku, chief executive of the provisional government of the Republic of Korea, to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, all dated June 6, 1941. Kim requested restoration of the "diplomatic relations opened between the United States and Korea in 1882."

1943

Dec. 1 The Cairo Declaration was issued. This declaration stated that the United States, China and Russia, "mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent."

1945

- Feb. 8 U.S. President Roosevelt discussed the question of a trusteeship for Korea with Russian Marshall Stalin during the Yalta Conference.
- July 26 The Potsdam Proclamation was issued stating the "terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out," but omitted any time requirements.
- Aug. 15 Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule when Japan surrendered.
- Sept. 7 A U.S. military government was established for South Korea in accordance with Proclamation No. 1, issued by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army Forces, Pacific.
- Sept. 8 United States occupation troops entered Korea, Soviet forces entered the North a few weeks earlier.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL

Dec. 27 Foreign ministers of the U.S., Britain and the Soviet Union, "with a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state," agreed to establish a joint (U.S.-USSR) commission in Korea.

1946

Mar. 20 The joint commission held its first meeting in Seoul.

1947

May 21 The joint commission reconvened in Seoul.

July 2 The joint commission reached another impasse on the subject of consulation.

Nov. 14 The U.N. General Assembly adopted a U.S.-proposed resolution establishing a nine-nation U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea to assist in expediting fair elections for an independent Korea.

1948

Jan. 12 The U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea held its first meeting in Seoul after the Soviets barred their entry to the North.

May 10 In South Korea, National Assembly elections were conducted with observer teams of the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea overseeing the balloting.

Aug. 15 Formal inauguration of the Republic of Korea government, the U.S. military government in South Korea was terminated, and the transfer of authority began.

Aug. 24 President Rhee and U.S. Commander Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge signed an interim military agreement providing for the transfer of jurisdiction over the security forces, including police, constabulary, and coast guard, to the new government.

Aug. 26 An American diplomatic mission to Korea was established under the direction of John J. Muccio, special representative of President Truman to Korea with the rank of ambassador.

1949

Jan. 1 The U.S. extended de jure recognition to the Republic of Korea government.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL

- Feb. 6 The new U.N. Commission on Korea assumed its duties in Seoul.
- Apr. 20 John J. Muccio presented President Rhee his credentials as the first U.S. Ambassador to Korea.
- July 1 The U.S. Army Korean Military Advisory Group (KMAG) was established to train the Korean Internal Security Force following the withdrawal of the United States main force from South Korea.

1950

- Jan. 14 Korea and the U.S. signed a civil aviation agreement on the operation of Kimpo International Airport in Seoul.
- Jan. 26 The Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Agreement was signed and put into effect.
- June 25 The Korean war erupted. North Korean armed forces launched a full-scale surprise invasion against the Republic of Korea. U.S. President Truman authorized the U.S. Commander in the Far East to furnish military supplies to the Republic of Korea.
- July 6 The first U.S. army unit, "Task Force Smith," deployed to Korea clashes with the North Korean army near Suwon.
- July 8 President Truman, in response to the July 7 U.N. Security Council resolution named Gen. Douglas MacArthur commander of all U.N. forces in Korea.
- Sept. 15 Combined Korean and U.S. army and marine forces, led by Gen. MacArthur, landed at Inchon.
- Nov. 5 The U.N. Command in Korea reported that "in certain areas of Korea, the U.N. forces are meeting a new foe, Chinese Communist military units."
- Dec. 1 The U.N. General Assembly, by a vote of 51-0-5, adopted a resolution establishing the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency to conduct a program of relief and rehabilitation in Korea.
- Dec. 14 The U.N. General Assembly, by a vote of 52-5-1, adopted a resolution to establish a group "to determine the basis on which a satisfactory cease-fire in Korea can be arranged."

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL**1951**

- Apr. 11 President Truman relieved Gen. Douglas MacArthur of his Far East Command and appointed Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway.
- July 10-11 A U.N. Command delegation headed by Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy met twice at Kaesong with a Communist delegation led by Lt. Gen. Nam Il to discuss a cease-fire.
- Oct. 25 Armistice negotiations in Korea were resumed at a new conference site near Panmunjom.

1952

- Dec. 2-5 President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower visited Korea. During his visit he conferred with President Rhee and other Korean officials and with American military commanders.

1953

- July 27 The Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom.
- Aug. 8 At the end of talks in Seoul, President Rhee and U.S. Secretary of State John F. Dulles announced that they had initialed a draft Korean-U.S. mutual defense treaty.
- Oct. 1 The Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty was signed in Washington, D.C. by Foreign Minister Y.T. Pyun and Secretary of State Dulles. (Effective Nov. 17, 1954.)

1954

- July 26 President Rhee visited America at the invitation of U.S. President Eisenhower. On July 28 Rhee addressed a joint session of the U.S. Congress, warning that "the way to survival is not the way of wishfully hoping for peace when there is no peace. . . We must act now."
- Nov. 17 Korea and the U.S. initialed an agreement setting forth the broad areas of agreement which existed between the two governments on political, economic and military matters.

1955

- Sept. 21 Korea and the U.S. concluded an investment agreement.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL**1956**

- Mar. 17 Secretary of State John Foster Dulles visited Korea for talks with Republic of Korea leaders on the unification of Korea.
- Nov. 28 Korea and the United States signed a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation. (Put in force Nov. 7, 1957)

1957

- Apr. 24 The Korea-U.S. Civil Aviation Agreement was signed and put into effect.

1958

- Jan. 31 The Korean and U.S. governments concluded a contract to build a fertilizer plant at Naju, Korea.
- Oct. 27 The U.S. announced that the U.N. forces would not be withdrawn from Korea until the North Koreans accept free elections Korea-wide.

1959

- Dec. 12 New U.S. Ambassador McConaughy arrived in Seoul.

1960

- Apr. 26 President Syngman Rhee resigned following the April 19 student uprising, and Foreign Minister Huh Chong became head of a caretaker government.
- June 19 President Eisenhower arrived in Korea for a visit and addressed a special session of the Korean National Assembly, pledging full U.S. support to the Republic of Korea government in accordance with the Mutual Defense Treaty.
- Aug. 12 The Korean National Assembly elected Yun Po-sun as president and approved the appointment of Chang Myon as prime minister a week later. President Eisenhower extended congratulations to President Yun.
- Aug. 31 The U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) ended its activities.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL**1961**

- Feb. 8 Korea and the United States concluded agreements with respect to U.S. economic, technical and related assistance to Korea, superseding previous economic aid agreements.
- Nov. 13-17 General Park Chung Hee, who succeeded in the May 16 military revolution, visited Washington D.C. at the invitation of President John F. Kennedy and discussed plans to transfer power to a civilian government.

1962

- Sept. 20 Negotiations were resumed between Korea and the United States for a Korea-U.S. Status-of-Forces Agreement (SOFA).

1963

- Jan. 8 Korea and the U.S. signed a consular convention to regulate consular activities of the two nations.
- Nov. 26 Korean President-elect Park Chung Hee met with President Lyndon B. Johnson following funeral services for the assassinated President Kennedy. In summit talks, Johnson assured continued U.S. military and economic support for Korea.
- Dec. 17 Park Chung Hee was sworn in as chief executive of the new civilian government.

1964

- Jan. 28 U.S. Secretary of State Rusk visited Korea to assure President Park Chung Hee of continued U.S. aid.
- Apr. 10 Prime Minister Choi Tu-sun headed a Korean delegation to attend funeral services for Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

1965

- Jan. 8 Korea decided at the request of the United States and South Vietnamese governments to dispatch 2,000 noncombat troops to South Vietnam.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL

May 16-27 President Johnson invited President Park to the U.S. During summit talks, Johnson asked Park to send more Republic of Korea troops to South Vietnam.

1966

Jan. 1-2 Vice-President Hubert Humphrey visited Korea to ask to Korea's continued military assistance to South Vietnam.

July 9 The Korea-U.S. Status-of-Forces Agreement (SOFA) was signed in Seoul.

Oct. 31 President Johnson visited Korea for summit talks with President Park and thanked Korea for its military support in Vietnam.

1967

Oct. 30 The first Korea-U.S. Commerce Ministers meeting was held in Seoul.

Dec. 11 Korea and the U.S. concluded a bilateral cotton textile trade agreement.

1968

Apr. 18 President Park held two rounds of talks with President Johnson in Honolulu.

May 28 The first Korea-U.S. Defense Ministers meeting was held in Washington, D.C.

Dec. 23 North Korea released the captain and crew of the Pueblo at Panmunjom after forcing an "apology" from the U.S.

1969

Mar. 16 Operation "Focus Retina" got underway in Yoju, Kyonggido Province in a combined ROK/US exercise.

July 31 Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived in Seoul for talks with Korean government leaders.

Aug. 20 President Park left for the United States to hold talks with President Richard M. Nixon in San Francisco.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL**1970**

- July 6 Secretary of State Rogers proposed the initiation of consultations on U.S. troop reduction in Korea with the Seoul government.
- Aug. 24 Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew flew into Seoul for talks with President Park on U.S. troop reduction in Korea.

1971

- Mar. 4 The Korea-U.S. joint airborne and field exercise "Freedom Vault," a three-day war game south of Seoul, was launched.
- Mar. 27 The 7th U.S. Infantry Division left Korea.
- July 12 The first session of the two day Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was conducted in Seoul.

1972

- Mar. 1 Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green arrived in Seoul to discuss President Richard M. Nixon's visit to Peking with President Park Chung Hee.
- July 4 The Seven-Point joint communique was issued simultaneously in Seoul and Pyongyang.
- Nov. 24 Korea and the U.S. signed a fishery cooperation agreement.

1973

- Mar. 28 Korea and the U.S. initialed a double taxation avoidance agreement.
- Sept. 7 The U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) announced it had recommended in its annual report to the U.N. General Assembly that UNCURK be dissolved.
- Nov. 16 Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made a five-hour stopover in Korea for talks with President Park.

1974

- Sept. 23 The seventh session of the Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Honolulu.
- Nov. 22 President Gerald Ford arrived in Seoul for talks with President Park Chung Hee.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL**1975**

- Feb. 22 U.N. Command, U.S. Forces Korea and Eighth U.S. Army operationally combined under a single command.
- Sept. 22 U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger proposed a conference of all parties directly involved in the Korean Armistice Agreement to the U.N. General Assembly.

1976

- Mar. 7-17 The first "Team Spirit," a joint Korean-American military exercise, got underway in Korea.
- July 22 Secretary of State Kissinger proposed a conference of South and North Korea, the United States and Communist China to discuss the Korean question but received a negative response from the Communist side.
- Aug. 18 Two U.S. Army officers were brutally hacked to death in an unprovoked attack by some 30 axe-wielding North Korean Communist guards in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom.
- Nov. 22 A Korea-U.S. Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreement was signed and went into force.

1977

- Mar. 9 President Jimmy Carter announced that U.S. ground combat forces would be gradually pulled out of South Korea.
- Mar. 19 President Carter called back Maj. Gen. John Singlaub, Chief of Staff, U.S. Forces Korea, who had voiced objection to Carter's plan to phase out U.S. troops in Korea. Singlaub was relieved of his Seoul post on May 21.
- July 25 During his visit to Seoul, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown delivered a personal letter from President Jimmy Carter to President Park Chung Hee reaffirming America's defense commitment to South Korea.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL**1978**

- May 24 Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to President Carter for National Security Affairs, flew into Seoul to discuss Korea's national security efforts in connection with the proposed phase out of U.S. ground forces.
- Nov. 6 Secretary of Defense Brown arrived in Seoul for a three-day visit to discuss the security issue and to attend the activation ceremony of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC). The CFC was formally activated on the following day.
- Dec. 13 A group of 219 American soldiers left for the U.S., the first U.S. ground combat troops to pull out of Korea.

1979

- June 1 The *5,000 Years of Korean Art* exhibition was opened at San Francisco, beginning a two-year tour in the U.S.
- June 29 President Carter arrived in Seoul for a three-day state visit at the invitation of President Park.
- July 20 President Carter announced the suspension of the U.S. troop withdrawal.
- Oct. 26 President Park was assassinated. A powerful American naval task force moved into the Korean strait to counter any possible North Korean plans to exploit the death of President Park. At the same time, the United States dispatched two AWACS aircraft to Korea.
- Nov. 9 The first Korea-U.S. Economic Policy Consultative Meeting was conducted in Seoul.

1980

- Mar. 11 The Korea and U.S. defense authorities renamed I Corps (ROK/US) Group as the ROK-U.S. Combined Field Army.
- July 8 Miss USA Shawn Weatherly was crowned Miss Universe 1980 in the finale of the international beauty pageant held in Seoul.
- Sept. 1 Chun Doo Hwan was inaugurated as the Republic of Korea's new President.

1882-1982 USA-KOREA CENTENNIAL**1981**

- Jan. 28 President Chun left for the United States at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan.
- Feb. 2 President Chun and President Reagan held summit talks at the White House. Chun was the first foreign head of state to meet with the new president.
- Apr. 28 The 13th session of the Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in San Francisco. A Korea-U.S. economic consultative meeting was conducted in Seoul to expand trade and economic cooperation between the two nations.

1982

- Jan. 17 The renovated Korean Friendship Bell Pavillion in San Pedro Angel's Gate Park was dedicated in a special ceremony with a "certificate of property transfer" presented to Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley.
- Jan. 25-27 The Korea-America Cultural Exchange Committee held its first meeting in Washington to discuss ways to facilitate cultural exchange between the two nations.
- Mar. 28 U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger visited Korea and observed the Korean and American forces on the Demilitarized Zone and in the "Team Spirit 82" exercise. Weinberger also paid a courtesy call on President Chun Doo Hwan and attended the 14th Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting.
- Apr. 26 Vice-President George Bush visited Seoul and made a centennial commemoration speech before the Republic of Korea National Assembly.
- May 22 The Centennial of ROK-US diplomatic relations.